The Hillsborough Recorder.

D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.] TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY. [TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of THE OBSERVER, a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability, to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the Observer and the Journal in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information of their opinions—to publish all 'the news;' and their purpose is to make The Observer now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that 'the old Observer' won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of The Observer, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE,
W. L. SAUNDERS.

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[FROM THE NEW YORK WORLD.]

It is admitted, directly or indirectly, alike by Democrats and by Republicans that Mr. Tilden has received a lawful majority of the votes of the electors lawfully chosen to elect the next President of the United States. The attempt to keep the country in suspense on this point originates not with respectable Republicans like Mr. Hayes, who made haste to recognize his defeat like an honest man, a gentleman and a patriot on the day after the election, but with the least trusted and most discreditable leaders of that party, the Chandlers, Ingersolls and Mortons. It is maintained only by a shameless countenancing of men publicly branded as dishonest and corrupt like, Kellogg and Packard and Chamberlain and Sterns, is it not time for decent Republicans to bestir themselves in the matter?

This reckless attempt to nullify by fraud the election of Gov. Tilden to the Presidency of the United States, is likely to cost the country quite as much, if not more, than Black Friday, or the panic of 1873. The proposed usurpation cannot be forced through upon this country. The law, as Senator Bayard well says, give weapon enough with which to defeat it. A contested election for the Presidency is quite as much in order as a dispute regarding the success or defeat of a candidate for Alderman or a member of Congress. Frequently under the present government of the State of New York, a contest for the position of a State officer has extended over nearly the whole term for which he was elected. The inquiry into the result of the recent Presidential election may therefore, should Mr. Hayes be awarded the seat by fraud of the Returning Board in Louisiana, be prolonged greatly, and keep the question of the constitutional head of the government in such doubt as to be disastrous. The revival of the business of the country, which promised to follow the election of Mr. Tilden with its assurance of peace and economy, will be suddenly checked. Bright anticipations will give place to gloomy doubts. The hopes of thousands of men and women, long out of employment, and reduced to the verge of beggary, will ge succeeded by despair. It is not agreeable to think of facing the opening winter with our great cities filled with idle, hungry, operatives, who have struggled along till now in the belief that affairs would mend, only to see the clouds of misfortune lowering more darkly than ever. Real estate, which had began to improve will become more unsaleable than ever. Capital will become more timid than ever. The spirit of enterprise, which had begun to revive, will flag again and fail. The earnings of our railways will diminish. Dividens to stock holders will become problematical. Those who have means will board them. In short, every evil which a general feeling of dread, doubt and the sense of present and impending misfortune can bring, will be encountered.

Is it worth while to bring all this upon the country in order to place Mr. Hayes in a seat from which he must be ejected as soon as the legal measures to that end can be carried into effect? It is the duty of every good citizen, whatever may be his party affiliations, to protest against it, and to demand that Mr. Tilden shall be inducted into the office to which all impartial men believe that he has been chosen.

The abandonment of the scheme to defeat by fraud the result of the late election would clear the business skies at once. Values would improve; confidence revive; business increase; manufactures spring up; real estate would be wanted; railway increase; money, instead of being hoarded would seek investments, and all would be well.

Let the two scenes be contemplated, and those recklessly insist on involving the future in doubt and disaster be held to a strict account.

SHE COULD, BUT SHE WOULDN'T.

From the Detroit Free Press: A Detroiter, who has been married but three months, was the other day tossing over the things in his wife's sewing basket, when he came across a little roll of newspaper articles about Laura Fair and Irene House.

'How did you come by these?' he asked, as his wife entered the room.

'Those? Why, I took great pains to cut them out and preserve them,' was the reply.

'But how can you take any interest in reading of such women; one of them shot a friend, and the other a husband?'

'Oh, I merely cut them out,' was her evasive reply.

There was a painful silence for two or three minutes, when she crossed over to him and tenderly said;

George, you needn't be afraid of me. I know I could shoot you, and then secure a star lecture engagement, but I love you too well; and, besides, I want you to fasten my skates on this winter."

MEDICAL USE OF ALCOHOL.

A few days ago a gentleman in indigent circumstances died leaving two children, a son and a daughter. His brother, a batchelor, who is a wealthy merchant, owning his store on Broadway, where he has carried on a successful business for nearly thirty years, adopted these children, and has supported and educated them with parental care. The son is now in business, supporting himself. The daughter grew up a beautiful girl. She was well educated, accomplished and attractive, and has the advantage of traveling and whatever else wealth could bestow. About three years ago the young lady had a severe illness. When she was convalescent her physician ordered brandy given her regularly to assist in her recovery. About a year ago I was in her uncle's store late in the afternoon, when this young lady came in so drunk that she could with difficulty walk, was a shocking sight, and her uncle told me that from taking the brandy ordered by her physician the habit of using it had been fixed upon her, and he was at a loss to know what to do. Some two weeks after I was in his store again in the morning. He appeared very much distressed, and I asked him what ailed him. He said his niece had been gone all night, and he did not know what had become of her. Presently a policeman came in and asked him if he had a niece, giving her name. He answered, "Yes," and with earnestness inquired if he knew where she was. The officer told him he was in a cell in the Tombs; that she had been found the night before in the streets so drunk that she could not give any account of her self, but in the morning had given her name and told with whom she lived. Her uncle emotion, exclaimed, "This is worse than death!" He accompanied the officer to the Tombs and took the young lady home. After consulting with me as to what was best to be done it was concluded to send her to an inebriate asylum, to which she assented, expressing a strong desire to be cured of this terrible disease. She was accordingly sent to a neighboring asylum where she remained several months. When she came home her uncle kindly received her and provided her with handsome apparel. A few days after she came into his store late in the afternoon intoxicated. He expostulated with her, when in a fit of drunken fury she snatched an elegant and costly bonnet from her head and tore it in pieces, throwing the fragments at him saying she should do whatever she had a mind to. The next day she went away, and her friends do not know what has become of her. She may be in a drunkard's grave, or—we will not pursue the subject. Another elegant woman is lost! This may be called an extreme case, but it is strictly and literally true. It is but one of many similar cases in this city, both among males and females. There is a fearful responsibility resting upon the medical profession, who following the dogmas of an ignorant age, indiscriminately order the use of alcoholic stimulants'—Ex.

THE LAZY MAN.

A lazy man is always good natured. He never flies into passion. He might crawl into one end, if that were possible, but the idea of flying into one is preposterous.

Who ever heard of a lazy man breaking into a bank where a crowbar had to be used, or drilling into a safe! Not but that he might covet his neighbor's goods contained therein, but the idea of handling a crowbar and drills would always deter him from actually committing burglary. He never runsaway with his neighbor's wife simply on account of the horror of running. If he is ever known to run, it is to run to seed.

He rarely lies about his neighbors, for it would be too much exertion; but he lies about a bar room all day.

He is of inestimable service to a billard saloon, keeping the chair warm, and watching the game without pay, day in and day out, for few would care to play without spectators.

The lazy man never gets up revolutions, insurrections or other popular excitement, and don't make a nuisance of himself by tramping around the country making incendiary speeches to promote public discontent.

In his own neighborhood, he is never a busybody in other people's affairs, for the very idea of being a busy body at anything would drive him out of his head.

No lazy man ever ran mad. If he went crazy it was because he couldn't get anywhere else without walking.

Lazy men don't disturb the quiet of peaceful neighbors by putting up factories, furnaces and other abominations.

Nothing makes a young man so happy as to get around to the post-office after it is closed and see a letter in his box, to have his heart whisper that it is from her; to dream sweet and tender fancies, hallowed lov'a sacre nose, all night, and to come down in the morning and find at a bill of $7,50 for his last year's underclothes.

"I PRAY FOR YOU."

My future may be dreary,
And bring me toil and pain;
My heart may oft be weary,
My cup no sweet sustain,
But when the darkest hours appear
My heart will turn to thee,
And cast away its doubt and fear,
For you will pray for me!

The friends I love may leave me,
Be called away by death;
Or even may deceive me—
Prove false as fleeting breath;
But you will never wound my heart,
Never prove untrue,
For ever to my memory start
The words, "I pray for you."

My life may have its pleasures,
Its bright and happy hours,
When earth will bring her treasures
And strew my path with flowers;
But nothing can such joy afford
As once my spirit knew,
When sitting by your side, I heard
Those words, "I pray for you."

When on life's stormy ocean
The billows round me rise,
In fierce and wild commotion,
And hope of succor flies,
My heart with all its thoughts extend
Across that raging sea,
Until they cling around the friend
Who said, "I pray for thee."

O may those prayers attend me
Through every scene of life!
From evil to defend me—
To be my shield in strife,
And when the life-long fight is o'er,
The imprisoned spirit free,
Upon that bright, celestial shore
May you still pray for me.

RAIN FROM HEAVEN.

In one of our country villages was a little girl who had saved up a small sum of money from the sale of rain water. Close by where this little girl lived was the dwelling of a woman who took in washing, and during a very busy season she offered the girl a penny a bucket for all the good, soft rain-water, she would bring her. So the tiny damsel rigged bits of boards under the eaves of cot, shed and cow house, and set her pots, pans and tubs; and it was wonderful how the little drops and the big drops found their way into her extemporized receptacles. When the chill autumn came she had accumulated several dollars.

During the following winter a terrible calamity of conflagration befell a neighboring village, and many families were left homeless. Among the numerous subscriptions started by a sympathizing community was one in the Sabbath school of which our heroine was a member. What better could she do with her little hoard than send it to the poor, homeless children of the afflicted district? So she brought her money (about five dollars) and gave it to the agent who was authorized to receive it, and said she wanted it given to the little suffering children. The agent took the money very thankfully, and pen in hand, he asked the little girl for her name. She did not care about having her name published.

'But,' said the agent, 'I should like to be able to tell our suffering little children where the good gift came from.'

'Well,' said the child, with a thoughtful face, 'you can write it down—*Rain from Heaven.*

FORGET ME NOT.

The beautiful little flower bearing this name derived it from a melancholy incident. A young German couple, on the eve of being mated, whilst along on the banks of the beautiful Danube, saw a cluster of those beautiful flowers floating on the stream which was bearing it away. The affianced bride admired the beauty of the flowers, and lamented their destiny. The lover plunged into the water to secure it. No sooner had he caught it than he found himself sinking, but making a last effort, he threw it on the bank at the feet of his bride, and at the moment of disappearing forever from view, exclaimed: 'Vergies Mein Nicht!' (Forget Me Not.)

A sad history, but a beautiful and expressive name. I never look upon the flower without calling to mind and remembering how often those words have been re-echoed, and how often promises made in parting have been broken, and the absent one lost to memory. It is all we could ask of the dearest friend on earth, and if we should select a flower to express the sweetest of all words, we should present the Forget Me Not.

This is the delicious season when the golden sunshine sleeps in the meshes of the autumn haze; when the merry youth and maiden hie them away to the gorgeously appareled woods and eat enough chesnut worms in one morning to keep a flock of yellow hammers for a week.

This is the grandest, mightiest, most glorious republic that ever blessed the world, and yet, with all its power and learning and greatness, it can't make an infuriated women stop in the middle of a sentence and listen to an explanation.

TOM'S VICTORY.

'I hate Ned Lane,' said Tom Bixby, dumbling up his fists, and stamping his feet. 'He's a mean, spiteful, wicked boy. I wish he was dead, I do!'

Then Tom broke down and fairly burst into tears. His mother, who had heard his angry words, came out to the garden to see what had caused them. She too, was indignant at what she saw. There was Tom's pet doggie, Fawn, stretched out cold and stiff on the grass. Around his neck a string was tied, from which dangled a card. On it these words were written in a scraggy, blotted hand:

'He'll never chase my chickens no more.
NED LANE.'

'Oh, mother!' cried Tom, 'look at poor, poor Fawn. See what that cruel Ned has done. Oh, how I hate him. I'll be revenged.'

Fawn had been a favorite with the Bixby family, and in spite of the fact that he would pursue chickens, and tear the dresses of passing ladies, or catch and hide away stockings and handkerchiefs when they were laid upon the grass to bleach. Mrs. Bixby had borne with him. She had hoped that his youthful faults would be cured in time. She knew that Ned Lane had been very angry because of the loss of two rare fowls which Fawn had shaken and torn to pieces, and she felt that Fawn had been a great annoyance to the neighbors—a great transgressor.

But what to do with Ned was the question, for Tom's heart was almost broken.

'Tom,' she said, 'you say you hate Ned. Do you wish, what I heard you say just now, to be really revenged?'

'Yes, mother, I want to see him suffer. I wish all his chickens were gone.'

'Ned has done a cruel deed, and I do not wonder that you are deeply grieved; but, my son, he that hateth his brother is a murderer.'

'He's not my brother.'

'In one sense he is; yet I am sure you do not mean that you would really like to see him dead and cold like your dog. If you think of the meaning of your words I am sure you would wish him no such ill. I think there is a way by which you can make him very sorry for this, and yet keep your own self respect.'

The gentle tones won their way to Tom's heart. He sat down by his mother, and she passed her soft hand over his hot brow, and soothed him tenderly. Then she gave him her plan for being quits, as he called it, with Ned, and for getting the victory.

The next day, when Ned Lane met Tom Bixby on his way to school, he was rather mortified to hear nothing about Fawn. He was prepared to defend himself if attacked. But Tom passed in silence. He tried to say 'Hallo, Ned!' but failed in the attempt. All the morning, however, when the boys were in the classes together, Tom looked and acted as usual, and at recess he engaged heartily in games with the other boys.

When Ned, feeling more and more uncomfortable, went home to dinner, a surprise awaited him. A superb pair of Brahma Pootra fowls had arrived, with a string and card attached:

'For those my poor Fawn had chased.
TOM BIXBY.'

I cannot say truly that the two from this time became fast friends; but this I know: that Ned Lane was thoroughly ashamed of his mean and unworthy action, and never after was guilty of the like cruelty, while Tom felt, even at Fawn's grave, that forgiveness is sweeter than revenge.—Christian at Work.

A POWERFUL MAGNET.

Prof. Smythe was once lecturing on natural philosophy, and in the course of his experiments he introduced one of Carrington's most powerful magnets, with which he attracked a block of iron from a distance of two feet.

'Can any of you conceive a greater attractive power?' the lecturer demanded.

'I ken,' answered a voice from the audience.

'Not a natural terrestrial object?'

'Yaas, sir.'

The professor challenged the man who had spoken to name the thing.

Then up rose old Seth Wimlet. He was a genius in his way, and original. Said he:

'I ken give ye the facts, squire, and ye can judge for yourself. When I were a young man, thar were a little piece o' natural maguet, done up in a kaliker and dimity, as was called Betsy Jane. She could draw me fourteen miles every Sunday. Sakes alive! it were just as natural as slidin' down hill. Thar wa'n't no resistin' her. That ere magnet o' yourn is pooty good, but 'tan't a circumstance to the one 'at draw'd me.'

In a suburban school a teacher gave out the word 'psalter' to a class in spelling. It was a 'poser' to all till it reached the foot of the class, when a curly-headed little fellow spelt it correctly, and on being asked to define it, shouted out, 'More salt!'

'What kind of a picture would you prefer Miss?' inquired a Newark photographer of a lady customer. 'Well,' was the reply, 'take me with an expression as if I were writing a poem on the Centennial.'

AN UNLUCKY KISS.

'Now,' said the old man, as he drove in the last nail, 'if they want to swing on the gate let 'em do it; it's strong enough to hold 'em now, and moonlight's cheaper than coal oil, anyhow.'

'Husband you're a brute to talk that way,' said his better half.

'What's the matter now, old woman?'

'You know that Matilda doesn't swing on the gate with her young man at night. Oh, that I should ever have lived to hear her own father say so!

'Now, look here, old woman don't you condemn Matilda for that?

'Not condemn Matilda for swinging on the gate with a young man in the night! Why, you vulgar wretch!'

'You'd better not.'

'Better not? And she my own child too?

'You're getting excited, my dear.'

You're an old fool and a brute to talk to me as you do. You know I never get excited, but I will vindicate my child, even when her father slanders her.

'I didn't do it.'

'I say you did.'

'But I say I didn't.

'And I say you did, did, did, so you did;

'You'd better go in the house, my love!,

'And leave you here to slander my child. No, sir; I'll have you understand that Matilda's mother has some respect for her, if her father hasn't.'

My love, why will you fly off on a tangant and work yourself into such a pet?'

'I'm not in a pet; I never get in a pet?'

'Now, after all, what have 'I said against Matilda?'

'Said? Didn't you accuse her of improper conduct?'

'By no means.'

'Didn't you say she staid out at night with young men, and it saved expenses, you old skinflint?

'I was only jesting.'

'Oh you were? Your own flesh and blood, my poor innocent Matilda, to be made a jest? That I should ever have live'—and the poor woman broke down with sobbing.

'Now, see here old woman,' said the husband, kindly, but firmly, 'if you don't hush your nonsense and dry up, I'll tell Matilda's beau not to be caught swinging on the gate with her at night, and I'll tell 'em why.'

'You will, hey?'

'Yes, I will; because when I was a courting young man, I was swinging on the gate, with a young woman one night and Sam Solomon happened to pass by just as she gave me the good night kiss.'

She commenced feeling around for something.

It was the most unlucky kiss I ever got, for Sam gave up trying after that, and as soon as he got off the way it was me or nobody.'

It was lucky he got over the fence and around the corner as quick as he did, or the surgeon wouldd't have had such an easy job of it.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

Spell the fate of all earthly things in two letters. D K (decay.)

If falsehood paralyzed the tongue, what a death like silence would pervade society.

The vices of the rich and great are mistaken for errors, and those of the poor and lowly, for crimes.

Take things as they are, and make the best of them. That is the only true and practical philosophy.

To escape trouble from your noisy children—send them to your neighbor's visiting.

The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of every virtue.

We sometimes congratulate ourselves at the moment of waking from a troubled dream; it may be so the moment after death.

What is that word of one syllable, which if you take away two letters from it, will become a word of two syllables? Plague; take away pl and it becomes ague.

Said one man to another: 'If it wasn't Sunday, how much would you take for that lumber?' 'If it wasn't Sunday I'd tell you,' was the reply.

Taking a cigar out of his mouth, the minister said to one of his parishioners, fond of sleeping in sermon time, 'There is no sleeping car on the road to Heaven.' 'And no smoking car, either, I reckon,' said the man in reply, now wide awake.

Bruce had recourse to the sword, Tell to a bow and arrow, and Washington appealed to the God of battles but when a woman strikes for liberty she uses anything she can lay her hands on.

'If we are truly humble, we shall readily believe all God says; thankfully receive all He gives; patiently endure all He inflicts; meekly resign all He may take; promptly do all He commands; and unhesitating believe all that He promises. Humility will make us sincere toward God, and courteous toward man.—James Smith.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY.....DEC. 6. 1876.

THE USURY LAW.

As we remarked in our last issue, there is a marked disposition on the part of the Legislature to repeal the Act of the last session to regulate the rate of interest and to prevent usury. From the number of the bills introduced and the variety of constituencies asking through their representatives the repeal of the law, we may conclude that the experience of its inefficiency to afford the expected relief is not confined to merchants, money lenders or bankers, but pervades those very classes who were most expectant of benefit.

We took ground against the law, not because we believed high rates of interest were productive of good, but because in the then and present condition of financial affairs, high rates were inevitable; we opposed the law, not because we were not as anxious to give relief to the people as were the most earnest advocates of the bill, but because we believed, not only that it would not give the expected relief, but that in fact it would deepen their distress. For the mere fact that money was by law fixed at a low rate of interest did not make it more accessible to those in need of it. The law did not compel capitalists to lend their money at home. It left other fields of investment open to them. And while states beyond us, on our very borders in fact, permitted higher rates than the laws of North Carolina allowed, or if they did not, at any rate, did not attach the odious pains and penalties for their violation that characterize our law, those who had money to invest sought those markets where they could get the most for their commodity.

And so, to the business depression which has been unchanged and unrelieved for the past year, was added the drain of whatever surplus might have accumulated in the hands of the fortunate few.

The law, too, was ineffective in securing an equality in the burdens to be borne or the restrictions imposed. The national banks, are secured by the decision of the United States Courts from the imposition of the penalties imposed by our law. Our state institutions are therefore under a disadvantage for they lie open to the storm of legislative wrath, while the National Banks look on in complacent security. Yet these last institutions are no friends of the law, and would be glad to see it repealed, and have therefore made no haste to profit by their immunities but are quite willing to add to the odium of the law by restricting their business accommodations within the narrowest limits.

It was natural that the people should clamor for just such a law as that of the last session. They were in deep distress and they thought they saw the cause of it in the scarcity of money, and in the extortion of monied men and institutions. But they mistook for a cause what in reality was an effect. Money was high, because it was in eager competitive demand. Money was high because there were thousands everywhere, pushing enterprise with the characteristic energy of the American people, and lenders were not so much solicitous as they were solicited to lend. It would not have been human nature if they had not taken all, not what they could get, but what in fact, they were offered. And, lastly money was high because of unsettled value of currency dependent upon the capricious fluctuation of gold. This latter cause still exists, perhaps at the present moment in a more exaggerated degree than ever.

It seems therefore wise to relieve money as well as other commodities from legislative restrictions. It seems now especially unwise to bind money alone of all other commodities to the Procrustean bed of a fixed law when all around is under the law of change and fluctuation, and when no foresight can predict what alterations in values a day or an hour may bring forth.

We hope the Legislature will give the subject careful consideration, and we hope the result of its deliberations will be a repeal of the law, or the abrogation of those offensive features, which put individuals and state institutions in the attitude of criminals while they permit to the National banks a monopoly of evasion.

The Richmond *Whig* says: The news from South Carolina is enough to fire the indignation of every freeman upon the continent. The home of the gallant Hampton in ashes, the State House under guard of Federal soldiers to protect the conspirators in their usurpations, and the legally elected members excluded, while the Radical incendiaries are being urged on to fresh acts of diabolism of Grant's unscrupulous minions, and yet, and yet, the cry of the Republican press is Submit! and our late allies, the Democrats, take up and echo back the injunction of our deadly foes: 'Submit?' How long, O Lord, how long will thou withhold thy hand and restrain thy righteous judgment?

THE REVOLUTION

In the present undetermined position of the affairs in the disputed States, we are unable to give to our readers that definite information we would wish. It is enough to know that in South Carolina the military has superseded the civil authority and for the second time in the history of this administration the Halls of State Legislation have been insulted by the presence of soldiery, and the gavel of the Speaker has disappeared in the presence of the bayonet. It is impossible to contemplate this thing without horror; without fearful anticipations of the near approach of the end of all free government; to the speedy consummation of those schemes of despotic power which seem to have been the steady purpose of Grant since his first election.

Our news columns will contain the latest information on a subject, which as we write may be in the death throes of a final struggle, or on the point of emerging, through the masterly genius of Hampton and his co-adjutors into the glorious light of a constitutional victory.

The situation in Florida is close but hopeful. There as in South Carolina the rights of the majority have been also confronted by the forces of the government, and every means used to reverse the result. But as in South Carolina, brave but prudent men have been found to fight the battle of right; and perhaps before this issue reaches our readers, victory may be theirs.

In Louisiana, there seems to be no bottom to the villainy of the returning board, and to that of the state authorities. They will count Hayes in if possible, and reverse the clearly ascertained majority of eight or nine thousand. But there is a growing feeling among Northern Republicans that the Louisiana faction has over-done its work, and there will be less hesitation in endorsing the action of Congress, should the matter go that far, in undoing what the returning board may do in its labors for Hayes.

After all as we have before said the real hope of the country is in the security of its business interests. They will not be allowed to perish that a band of reckless politicians may thrive.

THOMAS SETTLE.

We can now realize the happy escape the people of North Carolina have had from the administration of political fanaticism by the defeat of the above named individual. When, we contemplate his present attitude in the oppressed and prostrated State of South Carolina. Defeated at home, he seems driven forth by the angry fervor by disappointment to pour out the pent up rage of his mortification upon the persecuted victims of radical tyrrany. What business has he in the affairs of that unfortunate State, except as the voluntary tool of despotism? What duty calls him there, except willing obedience to mandates congenial to his revengeful feelings? What service can he perform, except the grateful one of binding the chains more firmly upon the gallant victims of lawless oppression? What work can be find, except to trample upon the dignity and rights of his humiliated race, and dance in fiendish exultation upon the grave of buried liberty?

There were those in North Carolina who did vote with some reluctance against Thomas Settle from the lingering remembrances that cling around his former position. There were many who cherished the memories of past associations, when he was an equal with his equals; when he himself cherished the early impressions of ennobling associations, and gave promise in early manhood of the fruits of elevating culture. There were many who found apologies for the failure of these promises, when in these latter days, he found companionship with those whom early influences had taught him to scorn, and sought wages from those whose principles he had been taught to despise. Low as he had sunken, he had not altogether fallen, and his unnatural affiliations were criticised with pity, not with anger.

But even to those indulgent friends he must appear now always to have worn a mask. He must stand before them now as unworthy of their indulgent forbearance. They admit no extenuation for that supererogatory zeal which carries him where he was not called; which enlists the talents and the learning which should have been applied to the cause of civilization and of liberty to the extinguishment of both; which prevents the teachings and the precedents of his noble profession to the mean purposes of despotism; and which makes him, not merely the apologist for, but the earnest advocate of, those measures which no man knows better than himself aim at the very hearts' blood of free institutions.

North Carolina may breathe freely when she finds she has escaped the rule of so dangerous a foe to her interests and her liberties.

Business is prostrated at the North. They will compel this presidential contest to be settled as the people really decided. The pocket nerve is wounded.

CONGRESS.

The Congress of the United States met yesterday. We have, of course no tidings of its doings. A caucus of the Democratic members held in Washington on Friday, nominated Mr. Randall of Pa. for Speaker. Mr. Saylor of Ohio, the only opposing candidate, was beaten by five votes.

We suppose one of the first acts of the House, will be the framing of articles of impeachment against the President of the United States. It is an unavoidable duty, whether he is convicted or not; for it is necessary to teach rulers that they cannot with impunity usurp powers not their own; that they cannot violate constitutional limitations without restraint; that they cannot at will make the civil authority subservient to the military; that they cannot at pleasure blot out State Sovereignty; that they cannot capriciously or wickedly make and unmake State governments; that they cannot by illegal use of their powers and privileges perpetuate party existence against the will of the people fairly, legally and Constitutionally expressed at the ballot box.

These, among the many abuses or crimes of Grant, must be pressed home upon him.

One man was found in our State Legislature perverted enough in his ideas of liberty to bow the pugnant hinges of the knee to power, and offer up a sacrifice to the great power in the Presidential chair. Mr. Bagley of Perquimmons last week offered a resolution of thanks to President Grant for his zeal in the interests of peace and the defence of the law. In other words, Grant was thanked for sending troops to South Carolina to arm the blacks and disarm the whites. He was thanked that he had sent troops to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana to overawe Legislatures, and countenance the frauds of infamous returning boards.

But to his honor, one Republican, Mr. Purnell, was found manly enough to oppose the resolution, and to say that if Grant had done any thing worthy of thanks he had done no more than his duty, and he deserved no thanks. It was evident Mr. Purnell did not think the President had even done his duty, but he went no further than a condemnation by implication.

THE STATE VOTE.

The following shows the aggregate vote of the candidates with the majority for each:

FOR COVERNOR,

Vance,	123.265.
Settle,	110,256.

Vance's majority 13.009.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

Jarvis,	123.863
Smith,	109.580.

Jarvis' majority 14.283.

Secretary of State,

Engelhard,	124.010.
Albertsen.	108,914.

Engelhard's majority 15.096.

Auditor,

Love,	122.763.
Reilly,	109.764.

Love's majority, 13.199.

Treasurer.

Worth,	123.936.
Wheeler,	109,225.

Worth's majority, 14.711.

Superintendent of Public Instructions,

Scarborough,	123.860.
Carson,	108,123.

Scarborough's maj. 15,737.

Attorney General,

Kenan,	123.608.
Hargrove.	109,387.

Kenan's maj. 14,221.

"It was not I" says Ruger, and "it was not I" says Grant, as both of the poltroons and liars cower beneath popular indignation. For the first time in his career, a weak point has been found in the rhinoceros hide of Grants insensibility to shame or public opinion, and he tries to back out from the responsibility of sending the army to the South to reverse elections, break up Legislatures, and induct defeated scoundrels. With all his brutal impenetrability, his adherence to his opinions begat a certain degree of respect. His denials now make him contemptible, and a general sentiment is that the application of a boot is the proper recognition of his mendacious cowardice.

Havana, Nov. 28.—A severe fight took place on the plains of Manacas, between Remedios and Sancta Spiritus.—Spanish accounts say their force, numbering three hundred infantry, was attacked by three hundred infantry and four hundred insurgent cavalry. A portion of the Spanish forces were ambushed and cut to pieces. Both parties claim the victory. The Spanish lost 85 killed and 59 wounded, amongst the latter were 6 officers. The insurgents left 24 dead on the field and carried off their wounded. Private accounts say the Spanish lost 170 killed and wounded. Gen. Martinez Campos was at Remedois during the fight. It is reported that he was dangerously wounded in the leg. This needs confirmation.

Another Collector of Internal Revenue, named Quesada, has absconded to the United States with the funds he embezzled

FROM THE DISPUTED STATES.

The latest we have from South Carolina is that both the Democratic and Republican wings of the legislature still hold on to their places in the Capitol in Columbia; both occupying the Hall at the same time, and each trying to oust the other out. They have been in continuous session since Wednesday and sat through Sunday. The military has been withdrawn, and good humor prevails. Several colored members have become disgusted with the action of their party leaders and have joined the Democrats. The latter number 65, and the other 59. The prospects for the inauguration of Hampton are good.

LOUISIANA.

The question is not settled yet, but it is said that the Returning Board despairingly say they cannot reduce Tilden's majority below 3.000 votes. That looks like giving up the case.

FLORIDA.

The result depends upon the vote of Baker County. False returns from that county give the State to Hayes by 42 votes. Correct returns, known to be in existence, but not yet produced would give it to Tilden by upwards of a hundred.

The prospects in all these States are brighter.

PATIENCE—BUT STAND FIRM.

[From the (Pa.) Watchman.]

It has been determined by the republican leaders to reverse the figures, or as many of them as may be necessary, and count Hayes and Wheeler in, instead of Tilden and Hendricks. To help them do this and prevent a rising of the people of those States against this shameless imposition, President Grant has ordered all the available troops into those States and place them under the command of Sheridan and Ruger.

In this emergency, which may precede a great crisis, our advice to the democracy and to the thousands of republicans who helped to elect Tilden and Hendricks is, to be calm but firm! While it is not necessary to brag and bluster, or to say things needlessly to irritate our opponents, we must not yield an inch. There is no more doubt that Mr. Tilden is fairly elected than there is that the 25th of December next will be christmas or the 1st of January New Year's day. This great fact is conceded by the masses of the republican party as well as by those of the democracy, and it is the solemn resolve of the whole people, the conspirators against our liberties excepted, that Mr. Tilden shall be inaugurated. It must end in this at last. No matter what the present delay may mean, or what infamous monstrosity may arise from it, the people who have voted for and elected Mr. Tilden, are determined not to be cheated out of his inauguration and administration. They wanted a change; they voted for a change, and now they have sworn by Almighty God that they will have a change. Let us be patient. Let us be magnanimous. Let us be charitable. Let us be calm. Let us be cool. Let us be considerate. Let us wait. But let us stand by our victory, and swear before Heaven, calling God to witness, that no power on earth shall deprive us of them! Freedom still lives in this country, and neither Presidents, nor armies, nor bayonets, nor usurpers, nor ambition's designing knaves, shall chain her to their car, nor crush her down to earth. The people are sovereign. They intend to assert their sovereignty, and we be to those who stand in the way. Retribution and vengeance are in the air and we solemnly warn those who stand with the knife at the throat of free government that the day of their power is at an end.

The *Gleaner* says that on last Saturday night a week ago the store of Corbett & Lea Alamance county, was broken into and some money and about five hundred dollars worth of goods taken therefrom.

A CARD.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, station D. Bible House, New York.

GOOD FORTUNE

Waits on all who purchase Tickets in the GRAND EXTRA DRAWING, *Monday December 4th 1876.*

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.,

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. The season of 1876 closes with the following scheme:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000.

Only 20,000 Tickets at $20 each. Fractions in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$50 000
1 Capital Prize		20 000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
10 Prizes at	$1,000	10,000
25 Prizes at	500	12,500
100 Prizes at	300	30,000
200 Prizes at	100	40,000
500 Prizes at	100	50,000
2,000 Prizes at	20	40,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
2,865 Prizes, amounting to		$568,900

Write for Circulars or send orders to M. A. DOGARTY 157 Main st., Norfolk, Va; CHAS. T. HOWARD, New Orleans, La.

The First REGULAR QUARTERLY DOLLAR DRAWING will take place on January 2, 877. Tickets $1 each. Capital Prize $15,000.

CALL AT

KIRKLAND & CO.'S

FOR FINE

Old Imported Brandy,

Old Tom Gin,

Old Rye Whiskey.

AND a general line of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, FLOUR, SOAP, CANDLES, PEPPER, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, CHEESE, PICKLES, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE,

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market. We subscribe ourselves

KIRKLAND & CO.,

WE will take CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.

☞ Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.

K. & CO.

May 5 1y.

Dr. D. A. Robertson.

Surgeon Dentist.

Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month.

And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.

Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.

Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

John H. Tyler & Co,

Successors to

MITCHELL AND TYLER.

1005 Main Street,

RICHMOND, VA.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.

WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.

HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 21 1y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square

Richmond, Va.

T. W. Heenniger,

PROPRIETOR.

A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public.

Charges reduced $3, $2.50 and $2 per Day, according to size and location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.

J. M. MURRIE, C M HUTCHINGS, J. A. HERNDON.

Murrie, Hutchings & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries,

SPAPLE, DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.

R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,

MAIN STREET,

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Oct 4 1y.

THOS. McCULLY,

GEM SALOON.

Craighead Street (Near Main,)

Danville, Va.

KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME (in season,) and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.

BILLIARD TEMPLE.

Up stairs, contains Geo. E. Phelan's first class tables, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited.

Oct 4 3m.

A. L. Ellett & Co,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS.

Nos. 8, 10 and 12th St.

RICHMOND, VA.

OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade. Oct 4 3m.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for

One-Third the Cost of Reshingling.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,

and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.

This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.

No Tar is used in this Composition,

therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks, and although a slow dryer, rains do not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain Tar, be sure you obtain our Genuine article, which for shingle roofs is

CHOCOLATE COLOR,

when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS,

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on tin buildings.

Our only colors are

Chocolate, Red, Bright Red and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons, can and box		$5 50
10	" keg	9 50
20	" half barrel	16 00
40	" one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc at the following low prices:

1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing as 3 cent per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½c. per square foot.

2000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½c. per square foot.

200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at 8c. per square foot.

5000 gallons Fire Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 a gallon. Send for samples and circulars. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C O D., unless express charges are guaranteed.

Local Agents Wanted. Sample orders solicited

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY.

102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New York.

Dr. O. Hooker, Local Agent Hillsboro.

E. D. HEARTT.

WITH

SEDDON and BRUCE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

Groceries and Liquors,

VIRGINIA STREET.

RICHMOND, VA.

sept. 13 6m.

The Hillsborough Recorder

WEDNESDAY.....DEC. 6, 1876.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year, $1.50.
" 6 months, 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

The County Commissioners are in session.

To Our Campaign Subscribers.

A considerable number of subscribers entered their names on our books for the campaign or until the 1st of Jan. 1877. Our acquaintance, we hope has been sufficiently pleasant to beget the expectation that they will not sever their connection with us. If so, they will please renew and remit as by the published regular rates. If they do not by the expiration of their time, we shall reluctantly say good bye, and strike them from our lists.

Sudden Death.

Paschall Jackson, of this vicinity while hauling freight from the depot on Saturday afternoon, fell suddenly from his horse, attacked with congestion of the heart and lungs. He was taken immediately to the residence of Mr W. C. Faucett, near by, and a physician at once called in, but he died on Sunday morning.

He was an industrious man, and his attack was probably induced by hard work and exposure during the night previous to the severe cold of the latter part of last week. He was a soldier during the war in Cameron's, afterwards Dickson's battery. He leaves quite a large family.

Mr. J. M. Alexander, of Capel Hill, some time since, presented Judge Laws, with a bag of potatoes averaging 4 pounds. Now Mr. Jones Watson, Jr. beats Mr. A. badly, having sent the Judge a lot averaging 5½ pounds. Who can beat it?

Winter

Came in good earnest last week. Two snows during the week and Friday morning ushered in a cold spell altogether unusual so early in the season, the mercury standing at 15 above zero on Saturday morning, with little variation on Sunday and Monday mornings. The ice on Thompson's pond was two inches thick on Sunday with a promise of good skating on Monday and an early gathering of the ice crop.

Arrived.

Mr. Johnson of Lock Haven, Pa. who bought the farm of Peter McConnell near this place, has arrived. He will go into the dairy business on a large scale. We heartily welcome all such acquisitions.

Go to Rosemonds' to buy cheap Christmas Goods.

Visit of Northern Sportsmen.

Judge Pratt and Mr. Massey of Brooklyn, N. Y. have arrived on their second annual visit to this place to open another campaign against the birds. They were much pleased with their visit here last winter and made a number of warm friends among our citizens.

Episcopal Visitation.

The Right Revered. Theodore B. Lyman, assistant Bishop of the Diocese, officiated in St. Matthew's Church on Sunday, preaching in the morning, and confirming one person; and again at night, administering the rite of baptism to two adults, and confirming three persons.

Both of his sermons were characterized by great eloquence, and pure christian doctrine, adorned with that magnificent delivery in which the Bishop has few equals.

During the previous week he officiated at Flat River, and at St. Mary's Chapel, administering the rite of confirmation at both places.

J. Rosemond & Son, has just received a fresh supply of Confectioneries, Toys and Fire Works. Call and see them.

Vicks Floral Guide.

We call attention to the ad. of this welcome annual visiter. Always beautiful, this year it is more attractive than ever. Vick's garden seed are equal to any in the country, as is proved by the yearly renewal of thousands of customers in the South who have proved their value. His collection of flower seeds and ornamental plants is a rich one. A study of the Guide, issued quarterly, as well as annual is a capital guide to the right direction to the cultivation of correct taste in floral decoration, a taste which is a growing one with us, and worthy of larger cultivation.

We regret to learn that Mr. Robson of this town is very ill with chronic disease. He is one of the most useful citizens of the county and his recovery would gladden the hearts of many friends.

We regret to say Mr. Robson is dead.

"If you want something good and especially for Christmas, call at D. M. Laws' Confectionery.

Miss. Sue Stroud died in this place on the 29th. The obituary notice will appear next week.

Editor's Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Nov. 30th 1876.

My letters from here must partake very much of the nature of my position, and must necessarily be free from that social or city gossip which usually and rightly make up the interest of correspondence. Occupied exclusively in the duties of office I must take what comes to me without the ability to go in search of items.

To-day has been observed as Thanksgiving day with nothing to remind one that it was a holiday except the ringing of the Church bells, and perhaps a little more display of good things at the dinner tables of the hotels and boarding houses. Thanksgiving day grows slowly in the favor of the Southern people as an institution. With them it has none of the associations clustering round the observances of centuries. There are none of those spontaneous responses of the heart which make the christmas holiday so delightful to all, even to the irreligious. To us, the command to give thanks comes too much with the air of authority, and the order to make merry, or to be thankful comes with ironical force upon the hearts saddened with national troubles, and upon minds sharpened to a sense of national danger.

There was one New England feature about the day new which was somewhat remarkable. It snowed more or less all day, but leaving no trace upon the ground, though early on the morning the house tops were whitened and the evergreens grizzled with the thin mantle of snow.

The Legislature is proceeding with its duties with unusual activity in its determination to get through as soon as possible and satisfy the wish of members to adjourn at an early day. The Democratic caucus last night, after many propositions to adjourn earlier, fixed upon the 16th day of December. That is not a day too late. There is a large amount of unavoidable routine work to do, to clear the deck for action after the 1st of January.

Our members in both Houses are watchful and intelligent to do their duty by their constituents. Mr. Hughes yesterday introduced a bill to amend the law relative to the pay of jurors. The law, as heretofore construed, allows pay only to regular jurors and to special jurors, limiting the signification of these last to very narrow limits. The amendment of Mr. Hughes proposes to extend the benefits of the law to all who are summoned to sit on any jury of any kind soever on any court or inquest. The injustice of taking men from their business and compelling them to serve in matters in which they have no interest, without compensation has long been felt and complained of and Mr. Hughes will earn the thanks of the people for this very sensible act of justice.

Yesterday Mr Parish introduced a resolution of protest against the unwarrantable interference of the President with the affairs of a sovereign State, and of sympathy with the insulted and prostrate State of South Carolina expressing most generous admiration for the noble and manly course of Hampton and his compatriots and at the same time commending the remarkable prudence and forbearance characteristic of the passive warfare waged by Hampton against the forces arrayed against him.

The resolutions of Mr. Parish elicited warm commendation, and appeared in all the city papers this morning. They will be found in this issue of the *Recorder*.

Speaking of the city papers suggests the idea of the public printing. Strong efforts are being made by the Typographical Union and by the Mechanics Association to influence the Legislature to rescind the contract made with the *News*. Petitions, and memorials and bills have been presented and introduced and there is a probability that the work will be overhauled. The old hostility of the Printer's Union is revived with increased bitterness, and Turner is here to stimulate it, and profit by it, if possible But in this last he reckons without his host The Legislature will have none of him.

In my last, I spoke of our handsome young Speaker Price as thirty years of age, I did him injustice by adding one year to his age. He is only twenty nine, and is the youngest Speaker of this House that I can recal. Young as he is, he is up to his position, and is winning golden opinions by his promptness, and apt appreciation of his duties. The experience of the session has not yet extended far enough to call out those other qualities of a Speaker—parliamentary knowledge and skill, fearlessness and impartiality which I am sure he possesses in an equally eminent degree.

Many of his old Orange friends will be glad to know that Col. William L. Saunders, now of the Raleigh *Observer*, and so long the guiding star of the Democratic policy of the State through the columns the Wilmington *Journal*, is in most excellent health and with all his powers braced up to make his new journal what he promised it should be, a conspicuous object in North Carolina Journalism. His associate, Peter M. Hale, the son of our old friend and the nestor of our state press, inherits all the ability and aptitude for his position that made his father so eminently useful and influential.

Col. Donan of the *Sentinel* left early this week for Kentucky, his future home.

Our readers will see by the official returns that Vance is elected by 13,002 votes. He falls behind the rest of his ticket from causes well understood even by those most zealous for his nomination. But it must not be forgotten, that if he does fall behind them, he received the largest Democratic vote and the largest majority ever cast for Governor in this State and that it was the inspiration of his voice and his character that called out the large vote given for his associate state officers.

C.

JUDGE FOWLE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hoping and believing, as we sincerely do, that the present unfortunate complications now threatening the peace of the country will eventually be cleared away by the peaceful recognition of the rightful claims of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, we are at liberty to look to the period of the inauguration of Mr. Tilden for the beginning of the recognition of the South as an integral part of the country, with some rights to share in the honors and the responsibilities of administration. We believe,—and in that belief,—gave cordial and unreserved support to the nominee, that Mr. Tilden is a man of enlightened views, and of generous confidence, and is wise enough to be satisfied not only that the South is to be trusted, but is entitled to an unquestioned share in cabinet appointments. He ought to know, and he does know, that, white Southern statemen make no demand for such share, the best evidence he could give of the catholicity of his patriotism would be to prove it by the selection of one gentleman at least from the South, removing by this happy stroke, both of policy and justice, that distrust which has been the bane and the reproach of the present administration.

It was a happy inspiration that suggested to a writer in the *Burke Blade*, the name of Daniel G. Fowle as an eminently suitable one to present for appointment to the Attorney Generalship of the United States. Of all our eminent politicians, no man presents himself with so few salient points for the attacks of prejudice or distrust, whilst no one was truer to the South from sincerity of convictions, no man since the war has been more loyal in his adherion to the new order of things, no man more earnest in his efforts for the restoration of harmony, no man more sincere in the recognition of a restored Union, the country of one people. And he has enforced his views with vigor and unsurpassed ability, bringing the full force of transcendent talents and magnificent eloquence to the consummation of a purpose close to his heart.

As a lawyer, he is the peer of any man in the country, not merely as an advocate, not merely as one versed in the laws of his own state, but one whose capacious brain is stored with all the love of national, international and constitutional law one, who, if advanced to the preeminee we ask for him would enter upon his duties as no novice, but as one ready to grapple at once with the perplexing questions now constantly arising; and as one, too, who, from the broadness of his views, would execute his commission in no partisan spirit.

If Mr. Tilden is to have a gentleman from the South in his cabinet, we ask that it may be Judge Fowle.

Dr Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in every family. A slight cough, if unchecked, is often the forerunner of Consumption, and a timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued may from an early grave.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Parish: A joint resolution protesting against the action of the President of the United States in regard to the State of South Carolina. The resolutions reads as follows:

Whereas the people of North Carolina have heard of the unparalleled and appalling interference of the President of the United States in placing Federal troops in the capital of South Carolina, under the immediate control of Governor Chamberlain, a defeated candidate for Governor of that State, for the avowed purpose of forcing his own inauguration against the will of the people fairly expressed at the ballot box, and

Whreas the people of the whole country are to-day shocked by the flagrant and wanton disregard of the Constitution of the United States, in totally subverting that sacred instrument, and declaring by the President of the United States that the civil shall be subordinate to the military power in South Carolina, and this too in a time of profound peace, and against the solemn protest of a large number of the best and most conservative law-abiding citizens of the State; therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of North Carolina, the Senate concurring:

First, That such violent and unconstitutional acts on the part of the President of the United States, and the present defunct Governor of South Carolina, is arbitrary in the extreme, is without a parallel in the history of this country and totally destructive of the last vestige of civil liberty in the United States, and that we deeply deprecate and solemnly protest against the same.

Second, That the course pursued by General Wade Hampton, and the law abiding people of South Carolina, and their patriotic and lofty bearing in this their darkest hour of oppression, demands the gratitude of the American people and the admiration of the world.

Third, That to our sister, South Carolina, we send greeting, thanking her in the name of the people of North Carolina for the forbearance already shown, and trusting that she may bear and forbear all things for the good of the common country, believing that the sun of peace will eventually rise to bless and invigorate her noble people.

Tallahassee, Nov. 29.—The Board of Canvassers is taking evidence with regard to frauds in Alachua county. One of the three members of the country board swore that he was cognizant of frauds by the Republicans and would not sign the returns. The Democrats produced other witnesses, who swore that the returns did not accord with the tally kept. The details are not indicative of results.

Columbia, S. C; Nov. 30—To His Excellency U. S. Grant Washington: The Democratic members of the lower House, sixty-five in number, met quietly in the hall to-day, with their Speaker in the chair. The Republicans, numbering fifty-nine, also assembled there, and placed their Speaker on the desk. General Ruger propose to take out of the House eight members duly elected, holding certificates from the Supreme Court. The House is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. We propose to leave the question to the House. These members will remain until expelled by force; but we earnestly desire a peaceful solution. The Legislature will not interfere with the Presidential electoral vote. We ask only a constitutional Legislature, peaceably assembled, for the good of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON,
Columbia, S. C; Dec. 2.

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Washington, D. C.

Have the President, Secretary Fish and the Cabinet waited on immediately by our friends. Let them state that absolute peace prevails here and in the House where both bodies are in session. If Gen. Ruger interferes, it will be without the shadow of an excuse. Republicans are expressing on the floor of the House their disgust with the revolutionary proceedings of their party and are joining with us. Press these points and let the country know the real situation.

J. B. GORDON,
WADE HAMPTON.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The situation this morning is as follows:

The postmaster question in Oregon is undecided;

Florida hangs on two returns from Baker county. The first (regular) gives the State to Tilden; the last (irregular) give the State to Hayes—with twenty-nine counties questioned.

In South Carolina two lower houses have been organized; one composed of 64 Democrats and 2 Republicans; the other composed of 58 Republicans. Pending before Judge Bond is the *habeas corpus* in favor of the canvassers committed by the Supreme Court for contempt; and before the Supreme Court of the State is a rule for counting the electoral vote.

The main question before the Louisiana returning board seems to be how *not* to get returns.

New York *Herald* special from Columbia says: 'Three Republican Senators will vote with the Democrats, making a deadlock in that body. The three excluded Democrats, from Edgefield and Laurens counties, have a good chance for admission. The Democratic House appointed a committee to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business. They also appointed committees to obtain the returns for State officers.'

New Orleans, Nov. 29.—Ex-Gov. Wells stated to-day at the meeting of the board that the testimony in the contested cases must be closed by Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He added that the board would then go into executive session, and said that the Democrats could present two witnesses in the case of Ouachita parish, and that only one could be in the room at a time.

Statements from all the parishes are now in, and the Democratic committee have obtained the official figures of every parish. They vary only a few hundred (due to the throwing out of polls) from the figures heretofore telegraphed.

On Tuesday the board will dispose of the East Baton Rouge case.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart Heart-burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c; we ask you to go to your Druggist, Dr. O. Hooker and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthama, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

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GRESLEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE N. Y.
(P. O. Box 76.

"THE BOYS IN GREY."

We were wont to admire the boys, who wore the grey, though it was not for the grey alone, but for the noble, chivalrous hearts that beat under it. They commanded the admiration of the true and the brave in every land. But how few admire a fine head enveloped in grey hair and whiskers—very few. We all love admiration and nothing in our appearance is more calculated to secure it than pretty hair. If old age, sickness or sorrow has robbed you of it, you can regain it by the use of DR. TUTT'S HAIR DYE. Its popularity is so great that it can be found on the shelves of every druggist in the land

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All kinds of Merino and Lamb's Wool Undergarments

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RYE

Will you permit me through your much valued paper to call the attention of farmers to what my experience and observation lead me to regard as the extraordinary value of Rye as a crop?

Rye is one of the oldest of the cultivated grasses known to us, and although it has been extensively grown from time immemorial, I do not believe that its value is yet fully appreciated. There is but two varieties—the white and black. The latter is the more hardy and altogether the better variety for our purposes.

I commenced rye, first for its grazing qualities. For this purpose, it is not surpassed by any of the grasses. Sheep and farm stock of all kinds like it, and will keep in good order on it without other food. If rested occasionally, it will bear more grazing than any other grass. In Middle Tennessee where many of the fine grasses are successfully grown, the best farmers sow rye for winter and spring grazing. They often keep their young stock on it as late as the 15th of April. After this late grazing, it will usually yield from five to seven bushels of seed to the acre.

Rye, if cut when in bloom, makes an excellent hay. If permitted to ripen and fall on the land, it will be found very nearly equal to red clover as a fertilizer.

Rye will grow on any land however poor, if not too wet.

In the months of August and September, when hogs suffer most for want of good pasturage and are most liable to disease, if turned on a rye field they grow and fatten astonishingly.

Rye may be sown from the first of September till the 15th of November. In order to get a good crop of rye, one bushel of seed to the acre and turn under with single horse turning plows; or better still, first plow the land deeply and closely, then sow and harrow in. On clean land, good results may be had by sowing and harrowing without the use of the plow.

Rye may be sown on any sort of land, clean or stubble, however rough or weedy without the use of the harrow, and if seasonable, it will produce a good grazing crop.

I hope every farmer in Alabama will sow some this fall.

TREATMENT OF PIGS SELECTED FOR FATTENING.

Careful experiments have proved that time is economized, and that pork can be most cheaply produced by pushing pigs forward as rapidly as possible, from the time of their birth to that of their slaughter, giving them regularly at least thrice per day, all the most suitable food for this purpose, which they will eat up clean and digest. The last three weeks or so, finish off with Indian meal pudding or whole corn, with pure fresh water for drink. Old corn, or well ripened and drink of the season's growth, is best. This makes the sweetest and most solid pork of anything I have tried. Some contend that roots and pumpkins have so great a proportion of water in them, that if fed with the whole corn or meal, they tend to an increased appetite, keep the bowels in better order, and lessen the quantity of water a fattening animal would otherwise drink. They add also, that this combined feed lessens the cost of fattening, and makes as sweet and solid meat as corn alone. I cannot vouch for this method, never having followed it; but if I did, I should use the sugar beet in preference to other roots, and the winter squash in preference to pumpkins, for I think they are the best fitted for this purpose.—*Cul Farmer.*

HOW TO APPLY MANURE

When coarse manure is applied to a crop it decomposes very slowly and we fail to get the whole benefit of it for the first crop and may lose some of its value. But when it is made completely available before it is applied, the first crop is enabled to appropriate all that it wants and the surplus remains for the next crop. To get the greatest benefit from it, therefore, manure for shallow-rooted plants, such as wheat, oats, &c; should be applied near the surface and mixed with the soil by harrowing, just before the seed is sown, so that the young plant can reach its food when it will do it the most good. For deep-rooted feeding plants, as the various roots, potatoes, &c; the manure should be covered with a light furrow in the drill, and a little extra fine fertilizer placed near the seed.

A Sunday School teacher was giving a lesson in Ruth. She wanted to bring out the kindness of Boaz in commanding the reapers to drop large handfuls of wheat. 'Now children,' she said 'Boaz did another nice thing for Ruth; can you tell me what it was?' 'Married her!' said one of the girls.

CARE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

[From Hearth and Home]

Boots and shoes, if taken care of properly, will usually last two or three times longer than they generally do, and at the same time fit the feet far more satisfactorily, and keep them dry and more comfortable in wet and cold weather. The upper leather should be kept soft and pliable the soles need to be hard, tough and impervious to water. The first thing to be done with any pair of new shoes for farm use is to set each one on a platter or an old dinner plate and pour on boiled linseed oil sufficient to fill the vessel to the upper edge of the soles. Allow the leather to absorb as much oil as it will for eight hours. Linseed oil should not be applied to the upper leather as it will soon become dry, rendering the leather hard and tough. If the soles be saturated with this oil, it will exclude the dampness and enlarge the pegs so that the sole will never get loose from the upper leather. If the shoes be sewed, the linseed oil will preserve the thread from rotting. Now, wet the upper leather thoroughly when the boots or shoes are to be put on the feet, so that those parts which are right may receive a trifle, and thus adapt the form of the shoe to the foot far more satisfactorily than when the upper leather is not wet. Keep them on the feet until the leather is nearly dry. Then give the upper leather a thorough greasing with equal parts of lard and tallow or with tallow and neat's-foot oil. If shoes be treated in this manner, and a row of round-headed shoe nails be driven around the edge of the soles they will wear like copper, and always set easy to the feet. Boots and shoes should be treated as suggested, and worn a little several months before they are put to daily service. This is the true way to save your shoe money.

CORN BEEF.

To cook corn beef it should be put into cold water and skimmed till no more scum rises. It should boil slowly, and a piece weighing five pounds requires three and a half hours to boil.

Now let me tell your readers how to make the nicest corned beef. The following will be found a very superior way of preparing it. Meat to corn or pickle should always be of the best quality. It is poor economy to pickle poor beef. To one gallon of water take one a half pounds of salt, half a pound of sugar, half an ounce of sugar, half an ounce of saltpetre and half an ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle to be in increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together till all impurities rise from the sugar and are skimmed off; then pour into a tub to cool. When cold pour it over the beef, to remain the usual time—three or four weeks. The meat should be well coveted with the pickle; should not be put down for at least three days after killing, during which time it should be well rubbed with saltpetre.

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1846. THIRTIETH YEAR. 1876.

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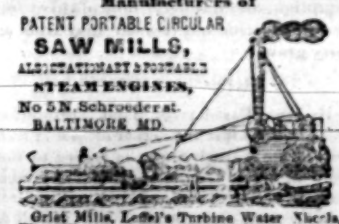

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—o—

Condensed Time Table, in effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Le Charlotte	5.55	a. m.
" Air Line Junc'n	6 30	"
" Salisbury	7.35	"
" Greensboro	10.05	"
" Danville	12.28	P. M.
" Dundee	12.48	"
" Burkeville	5.05	"
Ar. at Richmond	7.45	P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Richmond	7.30	a. m.
" Burkeville	10.43	"
" Dundee	2.53	P. M.
" Danville	2.70	"
" Greensboro	5.40	"
" Salisbury	8.15	"
" Air-Line Junc'n	10.25	"
Ar. at Charlotte	10.57	"

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.05 a. m.	Arr. 5.35pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P M	Lv 4.13 "
Arr. at Raleigh	1.41p m	Ar. 12.40 m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	3.15 "	L've 10.10 "

STATIONS.	Accomodation Train.	
Leave Greensboro.	6.30 p m.	Arr. 9.40 a m
" Co. Shops	11.10 "	Lv. 6.30 "
Arr. at Raleigh,	6.01 a m.	Ar. 2.30 p m;
" at Goldsboro,	11.31 "	L've 3.30 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	6.00 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.15 p. m.
Leave Salem,	7.13 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.15 "

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